# Index

**Bold page numbers** indicate a page where a term is defined, either formally or informally. *Page numbers in italics* indicate that a term is used in a theorem, proposition, lemma, or corollary.

:= (equal by definition), 464  $\emptyset$ , see empty set

1-1, see one to one

A (addition), 144  $A^0$  (interior of A), **150** absolute convergence, 175 Banach space characterization, 175 when implies convergence, 293 absolutely absorbing subset, 119 absorbing subset, 119, 149 abstraction, 292 abstract to concrete function, 116 accumulation (limit) point,  $\mathbf{24}$ need not be in set, 24 notation for set of, 24 addition continuous, 145 laws for, 481 of subsets of vector space, 482 pointwise, 117 rules for, 481 additive function, 147, 147 additive identity, 481 additive inverse, 188, 481 algebra, 388Banach, 388, 407 also called normed ring, 407 commutative, 388, 388, 407 examples, 388generated by  $\mathcal{T}$ , 390 identity of, 388 normed,  ${\bf 388}$ product in, 388 sub-algebra, 389 unital, 388, 388 see also sub-algebras algebraic annihilator, 194, 195, 194-195

algebraic geometry, 38 algebraic operations on C continuous, 39-40 analysis, 73 Ann<sup>†</sup> (algebraic annihilator), **194**, *195* annihilator, see algebraic annihilator anti-dual, 336 antilinear, see conjugate linear approximation, 291, 428 density, 73–74 differential equations, solutions to, 279 importance of in analysis, 73 Muntz's theorem, 75, 424 not required using Hamel basis, 121 numerical. 438 polynomial approx. theorem, 404 Schauder basis, 179, 180 separability, 76 Stone-Weierstrass theorem, 365, 398 Weierstrass approximation theorem, 365, 374, 379 Archimedean property, 478 Arzela-Ascoli theorem, 365, 371 associative law for addition, 481 associative law for multiplication, 481 axiom of choice, 469 Banach-Tarski paradox, 469 equivalent to Zorn's lemma, 469 axiom of completeness on  $\mathbb{R}$ , 11, 67–68, 478, 477-478  $B_X$  (open unit ball in X), 242  $B(x_0, r)$  (open ball), 16 B(X) (bounded functions), **171** Weierstrass M-test, 177 with sup-norm is Banach, 172  $\mathcal{B}(X)$  (bounded linear operators  $X \to X$ ), 207convergence in, 258 invertibility in, 259 is unital algebra, 389 multiplication continuous, 258 not commutative algebra, 389  $\mathcal{B}(X,Y)$  (bounded linear operators  $X \to Y$ ), **207**, *243* 

 $\mathcal{B}(X,Y)$  (bounded linear operators  $X \to Y$ ), cont. Banach if Y Banach, 257 invertibility in, 261 normed space, 256-257 vector space, 256 Baire category theorem, 109, 107-114 applications, 111-114, 381, 415 important of completeness, 111 Baire-Osgood theorem, 415, 420, 422 completeness requirement, 423 examples, 422 Baire, René-Louis, 108 balanced subset, 150-151, 483 ball  ${\rm closed},\, {\bf 16}$ open, 16 see also unit ball Banach algebra,  $\mathbf{388},\,407$ Banach fixed point theorem, 102, 103 T must be contraction, 103 solutions to integral equations, 445 Banach inverse mapping theorem, 250 Banach space, 165, 257 absolute convergence implies convergence, 175 Banach inverse mapping theorem, 250 Banach-Steinhaus theorem, 245 bounded linear bijection is homeomorphism, 251 C(X, Y), 165C[a, b], 165 $C^{1}[-1,1]$  with sup-norm not Banach, 166  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , 165  $c \subset l^{\infty}, 165$ closed graph theorem, 252 compared to Hilbert, 353 finite-dimensional vector subspace is, 232formula for  $(I - T)^{-1}$ ,  $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ , 260  $l^p, l^\infty, 165$ nonseparable has no Schauder basis, 180 - 182of bounded functions, 172, 177 open mapping theorem, 249 $\mathbb{R}^n$ , 165 when basis uncountable, 234when linear map continuous, 253 when norms equivalent, 251 X/M Banach if X Banach, M closed, 199see also Banach space completion Banach space completion, 169, 169, 169-171Banach-Steinhaus theorem, 244, 243-245

Banach-Steinhaus theorem, cont. completeness essential, 245 Banach-Tarski paradox, 469 basis, 485 121, 124, 485 cardinality, 122, 485 compared to Hilbert, 357-358 existence, 121 for topology, 28, 29 criterion for, 28 discrete and indiscrete, 32 like spanning set, 28 sub-basis, 30 in finite dimensions, 121 nonconstructive, 179 of  $\{0\}$  is  $\emptyset$ , 121 of C[a, b] is uncountable, 125, 234 of infinite-dimensional Banach space uncountable, 234 ordered, **487** when uncountable, 121, 234 Zorn's lemma used to prove existence, 121 see also Hamel basis, Hilbert basis, Schauder basis Bernstein polynomial, 377 approximation, 377 Bernstein, Sergi, 377 Bernstein's theorem, 377 bijection, 471 binary relation. 466 binomial theorem, 377 Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem, 64 applications of, 65 version for C(X), 371 bounded function, 171 bounded from below, 213, 213-215 closed range, 214 if linear, then 1–1, 215 bounded linear operator, 207, 207-215, 243, 245, 279 Banach-Steinhaus theorem, 245 continuous, 207, 208 equivalent conditions for, 208 integral operator, 225 matrix representation, 354-356 multiplication in  $\mathcal{B}(X)$ , 212 need not be bounded from below, 213 norm finite, 210 not bounded in usual sense, 207 on Hilbert space, 363 represented by matrix, 356 pullback, 213, 213 self-adjoint, 341 spectral value, 280 spectrum, 279, 280 with no eigenvectors, 280 bounded sequence, 55

bounded set, 12empty set, 12 finite set, 12 bounded subset of R, **477** minimum, 478 of metric space, 12, 12 of normed space, 138 of topological vector space, 152C(X) (continuous functions on compact metric space X), 365, 371 classifying compact subsets of, 370 normed space, 128 C(X, Y), 97Banach, 165  $C(X, \mathcal{K})$ separable when X compact, 405 C[a,b]complete, 69 every basis uncountable, 125, 234 metric space, 11 normed space (with sup-norm), 128 separable, 379  $C([a, b], \mathbb{R}), 58$  $(C^k[a,b], \mathbb{R}), 256$  $CL^{2}[0, 2]$ not Hilbert, 300  $CL^2[a,b]$ induced norm, 296 inner product space, 293, 297 C<sup>1</sup>-norm, **167**  $C^{1}[-1,1]$  with sup-norm not Banach, 166– 167 $C_B(X)$  (bounded continuous functions), 171  $C_{2\pi}^{\mathbb{C}}, \, \mathbf{238}$  $C_{2\pi}^{\mathbb{R}}, 238$  $c \subset l^{\infty}, \, \mathbf{139}, \, 182$ Banach, 165  $c \not\subset l^p$  (Ex. 1.1.9), 15 closed in  $l^{\infty}$ , 139 Schauder basis for, 182  $c_0, 14$  $\mathbb{C}[t]$  (polynomials with complex coefficients), 480 algebra over C, 389  $\mathbb{C}^n$ Hilbert space, 300 inner product space, 292 metric space, 9 normed space, 127 notation (column vectors), 482 same as  $l_n^2$ , 127 separable, 76  $\mathbb{C}^n$ -linear, **120** 

canonical metric (induced metric), 130 Cantor infinite sets, different sizes of, 472 proof that reals uncountable, 78 cardinality, 472, 474, 471-477 card  $(X \times \mathbb{N}) =$ card (X) for X infinite, 475 when  $\operatorname{card}(A) = \operatorname{card}(B)$ , 473 when  $\operatorname{card}(A) \leq \operatorname{card}(B), 473$ Carleson, L. (history of Fourier analysis), 246Cartesian product, 465 $X_1 \times X_2, 22$ category, 108 first (thin), 108, 108 second (fat), 108, 108 see also Baire category theorem Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, 295Cauchy sequence, 55, 55-56, 91 in metric space is bounded, 56in normed space, 137 subsequence, 62 closed ball, 16 closed complementary subspace, 271, 270-272, 333 closed graph theorem, 252, 252 closed map, 252 ambiguous terminology, 252-253 closed range, see closure, of range closed rectangle, 444 closed set, 18 and nonconvergent Cauchy sequences, 62can be open and closed, 19 compact subset of Hausdorff space, 98 defined by coarse inequalities, 37 finite subset of metric space, 20 intersection closed, 19 union of finitely many is closed, 19 X closed in X, 19 closed subset of metric subspace, 21 of topological space, 26 closed under complex conjugation, 395, 398 closed vector subspace, 232 closure  $d(x, E) = 0 \iff x \in \overline{E}, 53$ in normed space, 137 of range, 214 why important, 215 of set, 45, 45, 45-47 convergent sequences, 52 topological space closed in itself, 45of sub-algebra of  $C(X, \mathcal{K})$ , 395, 398

closure, cont. of sub-algebra of  $C(X, \mathbb{R})$ , 393 of topological vector subspace is vector subspace, 151  $\overline{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{R} = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}, 46$ sequential characterization, 52 codomain, 470 coefficient functional, 290 coefficient of linear combination, 484 coffee cup homeomorphic to doughnut, 47, 229co-finite topology, see finite complement topology commutative algebra, 388 commutative Banach algebra, 407 commutative law for addition, 481 commutative ring, 407 commuting diagram, 84 compact metric space, 89, 93, 93 examples, 95 uniform continuity, 97 see also compactness compactness, 88-100, 235 closed and bounded not sufficient, 89 closed subset compact, 98closed unit ball in  $l^2$  not compact, 234consequences, 96–100 function on compact set has max and min, 96 Heine-Borel theorem, 94 importance, 88 of integral operator, 368 preserved by continuous function on compact set, 96when continuous function uniformly continuous, 97 when unit sphere compact, 235 see also compact metric spaces compact operator, 216, 274 bounded, 216 eigenvalues of, 285 compact topological space, 95, 166 complement, 18, 465 notation for, 18, 465 complementary subspace, 268, 323, 324 closed, 270-272, 333 equivalent conditions, 268 of Hilbert space, 333 orthogonal decomposition, 321 unique projection, 270 vector subspace has, 269 when closed, 271 complete metric space, 68, 111 Baire category theorem, 109 C[a, b] complete, 69  $\mathbb{C}^{\hat{n}}$  complete, 69

complete metric space, cont. closed subspace of is complete, 71 complement of thin set is dense, fat, 111 complete subspace is closed, 71 examples, 68-71 fat in itself, 109  $\mathbb{Q}$  not complete, 71  $\mathbb{R}^n$  complete, 69 see also completeness completeness, 68, 67-72, 415 axiom of, 11 condition of open mapping theorem, 249, 250 in Banach-Steinhaus theorem, 245 nested set characterization of, 71 see also complete metric spaces complete orthonormal set, 349 completion Banach space, 169–171 Hilbert space, **313**, *313* metric space, 81, 84, 85 of separable metric space are separable, 171 complex conjugate of complex number, 291 of matrix, 337, 337 complex conjugation closure under,  $\mathbf{395},\ 398$ complex number, 479 complex conjugate, 291 convergence of sequence, 293 modulus, 479 complex polynomial, 480 on [a, b] dense in C[a, b], 379 composition, 471 and sub-algebras, 392derivative of, 488  $f \circ f$  denoted  $f^2$ , 269 of continuous functions is continuous, 41 of linear functions, 186 operator norm of, 212 concrete to abstract function, 354, 487 conjugate exponents, 2conjugate-linear map, 294, 336 conjugate symmetry, 292 conjugate transpose of matrix, 337 continuity, 33, 33-35 and convergence in Banach space, 253 and topological vector spaces, 147 Baire-Osgood theorem, 422 defined in terms of open sets, 37 defined in terms of oscillation, 416 depends on metric, 33, 34 nowhere differentiable continuous functions, 381-384

Index: page numbers in italics indicate theorems, propositions, etc.

continuity, cont. of addition. 145 of algebraic operations on  $\mathbb{C}$ , 39–40 of functions between topological spaces, 38. 47 of inner product, 300 of linear functional related to kernel, 288 of norm, 137 of polynomials, 480 of scalar multiplication, 145sequential characterization of, 54uniform, 34, 35 when implied by linearity, 232 see also continuous function, uniform continuity, Hölder continuity continuous function, 33, 47 between topological spaces, 38 combining, 42-43 composition of is continuous, 41 generating, 40-42 on compact set, 96 restriction of, 41 separating subsets, 43when uniformly continuous, 97 see also continuity continuous linear functional, 285-289, 332 and dimension,  $\mathbf{286}$ dual space, 285  $g_z(x) := \langle x, z \rangle, 297$  $\mathbb{R}^n \simeq (\mathbb{R}^n)^*, 287$ continuous nowhere differentiable function, 381 - 384continuous projection, see projection contraction, 102, 102, 104 Banach fixed point theorem, 103 on subset, 104 convergence absolute. 175 in Banach spaces absolute implies convergence, 175 in C[a, b] is uniform, 57 in metric spaces, 50–63 defined using neighborhoods, 51in topological spaces, 51 pointwise, 58, 58 uniform, 57, 57-59 of power series, 177 Weierstrass M-test, 177 see also convergent sequence, convergent series, convergent subsequence convergent sequence, 50, 50-51, 165 closure, 52 continuity. 54 in metric space is Cauchy, 56 in topological vector space, 146

convergent sequence, cont. need not have unique limit, 51 unique limit in Hausdorff space, 52 convergent series, infinite, 175 convergent subsequence and equicontinuity, 371 condition for compactness, 93 in  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , 64 in topological space, 371 convex subset, 150-151, 483, 483 coordinate vector, 354 coset. 189 countable set, 472 bases may not be countable, 121, 234 in separable metric space, 77 union of countable sets is countable, 476 countably infinite set, 472 cover, 92 condition for compactness, 93finite subcover, 92 Lebesgue covering lemma, 92 open, 92 D(f), 416, 417, 419 see also discontinuities d(x, M), 35decreasing function, 79 decreasing sequence, 63 Dedekind (history of Fourier analysis), 246 dense subset, 74 examples, 74-76 need not be fat,  $112\,$ see also density density, 73-76 approximation, 73 equivalent conditions for, 74 $\mathbb{Q}^n$  dense in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , 76 derivative, 488 matrix of partial derivatives, 488 of composition, 488 of vector-valued function, 488, 488 partial, 488 see also differentiation Descartes, René, 407 diagram, commuting, 84 diameter of set, 13 differential equation, 279 existence and uniqueness of solutions, 279first-order, see first-order differential equation higher-order, see higher-order differential equation initial conditions for, 442 initial value problem, 442 integral equation, 445

differential equation, cont. numerical solution, 438 solutions often not in elementary terms, 451see also initial value problem differential operator, 252, 252 differentiation linear, 117 partial derivative, 488 dimension formula, 190, 191 dimension of vector space, 123, 122-123, 485 Dini's theorem, 99 application, exchanging limit and integral, 220, 222 direct product of inner product spaces, 314-315 Dirichlet (history of Fourier analysis), 246 Dirichlet function, 419 Dirichlet kernel, 247 graph, 247discontinuity, 417, 416-419 jump, 79 of monotone functions, 79 set of is countable union of closed sets, 416 when  $F \subset X$  is countable union of closed sets in X, 417, 419discrete metric, 8, 31, 77 induces discrete topology, 26 not intuitive, 17 set with is discrete, 23 subset with is bounded, 12 discrete metric space, 19, 23 discrete topology, 25, 26, 31, 146 disjoint set, 465 distance as difference, 7 between points, 6 from point to set, 35 in normed space, 131 properties of, 6 using Gram determinants, 426 distance function, see metric distributive law for scalar addition, 481 for vector addition, 481 domain, 470dual space,  $\mathbf{286}$ of finite-dimensional normed spaces, 286 of Hilbert space, 336 of  $l^p$ , 286 of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , 287, 287 Du Bois-Reymond (history of Fourier analysis), 246, 247 dyadic (based on number 2), 167

 $\epsilon$  and elegance, 60  $e_i$  (standard basis vector), 130, 486 E(T) (set of eigenvalues), 280 when equals  $\sigma(T)$ , 281 eigenbasis, 279 eigenvalue, 279 compact operator with no, 285 of compact operators, 285 see also E(T)eigenvector, 279, 279 Einstein equation, 438 empty set always bounded, 12 closed and open, 19 finite, 472 Enflo, Per, 182 equal by definition (:=), 464equicontinuity, 365, 366, 370 and uniform boundedness, 369 and uniform continuity, 369 equivalence class, 468, 468 metric space completion, 82 quotient, 468 equivalence relation, 467, 468, 467-468 equivalent metrics, 32 equivalent norms, 142Banach spaces, 251 induce same topology, 142 on finite-dimensional vector spaces, 232Euclidean (standard) metric, 8, 9 Euclidean (standard) norm, 127 Euler's method, 438 existence of solutions to differential equations, 438 to initial value problems, 443 exponential order, 118

 $(f,g),\, \mathbf{40}$  $f^2 := f \circ f, 269$  $f_{\lambda}, \mathbf{428}$  $\mathcal{F}[\Lambda], \, \mathbf{428}$ when dense in  $CL^2[0,1]$ , 431  $\mathcal{F}$ -topology, 44  $\mathcal{F}(X, W)$  (functions  $X \to W$ ), **117**  $F_K$ , see Fredholm integral operator fast Fourier transform, 224 fat subset (of second category), 108, 108, 108-110, 111, 112 complete metric space fat in itself, 109 in  $\mathbb{R}$  uncountable, 112 in complete, perfect metric space, 113 need not be dense, 112 Fejer's theorem, 412 consequences, 413 field, see scalar field

finite complement topology, 26, 27, 38  $\mathbb{R}$  with not topological vector space, 149finite-dimensional Hausdorff topological vector spaces, see Hausdorff topological vector space finite-dimensional normed space equivalent statements about, 235 linear map continuous, 235 unit sphere compact, 235  $X^* = X^{\dagger}, 286$ finite-dimensional vector space, 485 finite intersection property, 101 compactness and, 101 finite-rank operator,  ${\bf 240}$ finite set, 472first category, see thin subset first-order differential equation, 439, 438-451examples, 439 homogeneous, 441 initial value problem, 442 integral equations and, 449 law governing changing system, 439 linear, 441 solutions, 441 nonlinear, 441 solutions often blow up, 442 solutions. 439 existence and uniqueness, 445, 449 maximal interval of existence, 452, 455velocity vector, 439 why called first order, 439 written as  $\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{x}), 439$ first Sobolev inequality, 303 fixed point, 102, 104 unique (Banach fixed point theorem), 103fixed point theorem (Banach), 103 Fourier analysis Dirichlet kernel, 247 history, 246 see also Fourier coefficient, Fourier series, Fourier transform Fourier coefficient, 246 Fourier, Joseph, 246 Fourier series, 246, 245-249, 343-345 divergent (Du Bois-Reymond), 246, 247partial sum, 344 Fourier transform, 225 Fredholm integral equation, 261, 261–264 explicit solutions, 262 Fredholm integral operator  $F_K$ , **219** bounded, 220 compact operator, 371-372

Fredholm integral operator  $F_K$ , cont. kernel like square matrix, 224 function, 470 additive, 147 bounded, 171 decreasing, 79 Dirichlet, 419 graph of, 54 identity, 471 inclusion. 471 increasing, 79 linear, see linear transformation Lipschitz, 443 with respect to one variable, 443  $\mathrm{monotone},\ \mathbf{79}$ one to one (injective), 471 onto (surjective), 471 positive, 386 pullback, 213, 213 smoothness, 303square integrable, 293, 314 vector-valued, 438 zeros of, 38 functional analysis, 116, 279 object of, 279, 280 function spaces, 117  $\mathcal{G}(f)$  (graph of f), **54**  $g_z$  (continuous linear functional), 325, 336 Riesz representation property, 326, 329Gelfand, Israil, 407 Gelfand's problem, 410 generalized hyperplane, 197 generating set for topology, 29 Géometrie, la (Descartes), 407 Gram determinant, 425, 425Gram matrix, 425 Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization, 308, 308-309 graph, 54 of continuous function closed, 55 of differential operator closed, 252 see also closed graph theorem Grothendieck, Alexander (geometry of commutative ring), 407 h<sup>y</sup>, **40**  $h_x, 40$ Hadamard indeterminant inequality, 436 Hahn-Banach theorem, 289 Hamel basis, **121**, 120–121

compared to Hilbert bases, 357–358 in finite dimensions same as ordinary basis, 121 Hausdorff space, **26** 

compact subset is closed, 98

Hausdorff space, cont. convergent sequence in, 52condition for normability, 157-162 finite-dimensional, 232 when linearity implies continuity, 232limits unique, 52 metric space is, 27 topological space that isn't Hausdorff, 27Hausdorff topological space, see Hausdorff space Hausdorff topological vector space, 146, 154, 231 finite-dimensional, 232, 234 finite-dimensional vector subspace is closed, 233 topological vector space that isn't Hausdorff, 147 Tychonov's theorem, 231 Heine-Borel property, 93 Heine-Borel theorem, 94 Hellinger-Toeplitz theorem, 338 Hermitian matrix, 279 higher-order differential equation, 456, 458 corresponds to first-order system of n equations, 457, 457, 458solutions, 457, 457, 458, 459 solutions (linear case), 459, 460 when solutions are vector space, 460 Hilbert adjoint, 337, 337, 336-339 Hilbert basis, 349, 349, 349-359 compared to (Hamel) basis, 357, 357-358 criterion for infinite dimensionality, 358 equivalent conditions, 350 existence, 351 ordered, 355when countable, 351Hilbert cube, 144 Hilbert space, 300 bounded linear operator on, 363  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , 300  $CL^2[0,2]$  not Hilbert, 300 characterizations for, 329, 328-335 closed vector subspaces, 334, 335compared to Banach, 353 conjugate-linear map to dual space, 336 geometrically well behaved, 291 infinite-dimensional cannot have orthonormal basis. 358  $l^2, 300$  $M^{\perp\perp} = \overline{M}, 331$ minimum distance property, 329

Hilbert space, cont. orthogonal decomposition property, 329 $\mathbb{R}^n$ , 300 Riesz representation property, 329 separable  $\iff$  Hilbert basis countable, 351 Hilbert space completion, 313, 313 Hölder continuity, 303 Hölder's inequality, 3 homeomorphism, 47, 47, 48, 98 Banach inverse mapping theorem, 250linear, 229, 229-239 between normed spaces, 229, 230 Tychonov's theorem, 231 preserves fatness, 108 when composition continuous, 48homogeneous differential equation, 441, 456 hyperplane, 186, 191, 289 adding constraint, 193, 194 equivalent conditions for, 192 generalized, 197  $l^1$  not hyperplane of  $l^2$ , 192 related to linear functionals, 192 when closed, 289

#### $i_X, 82$

ideal (of algebra), 408 maximal, 407, 408, 409 proper, 408 identity, 471 of algebra, 388 inclusion, 471 increasing function, 79 increasing sequence, 63 indeterminant inequality (Hadamard), 436 indiscrete topology, 25 induced metric, 14, 130 induced norm, 296 formula for, 296 induced normed space,  $\mathbf{296}$ induced (metric) topology, 26 induced topology (subspace topology), 27 inequalities, 2Cauchy-Schwarz, 295 Hölder's, 3 Minkowski's, 4 triangle, 7 infimum, 478 infinite matrix, 355 infinite series absolute convergence of, 175 convergent, 175 infinite-dimensional vector space, see vector space, infinite-dimensional initial conditions, 442initial value problem, 442, 442-443

initial value problem, cont. unique solutions, 449, 459 unique solutions ("linear" case), 451 injective (1-1), 471 inner product, 292 Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, 295 conjugate-linear for second variable, 294continuous, 300 dot product, 292, 293 imaginary part, formula for, 297 induced norm, formula for, 296 minimum distance problem, 317–319 norm induced by, 294 on  $l^2$ , 293 properties, 293 real part, formula for, 297 representation problem, 325-326 when  $l^p$  norm not induced, 296 inner product space, 292, 291-292 complex easier than real, 294 direct product, 314 finite-dimensional, 292, 300, 309, 312, 320 unitarily isomorphic if same dimension, 312 geometrically well behaved, 291 Hilbert if finite dimensional, 300 infinite-dimensional, 292 minimum distance property, 319 orthogonal decomposition, 321–325 orthogonal subspaces,  $\mathbf{322}$ parallelogram law, 291 Riesz representation property, 326 span, 322 topological concepts, 296 see also Hilbert space integral limit of Riemann sums, 167 of vector-valued function, 167 see also integral equation, integration integral equation and first-order differential equations, 449approximating solutions, 263 differential equations, 445 existence and uniqueness of solutions, 261, 264, 445 unique continuous solution, 445 "linear" case, 447 see also Volterra integral equation, Fredholm integral equation integral operator, 219-226 and matrix multiplication, 219, 223-225

when kernel defined on noncompact sets. 225 see also Fredholm integral operator, Volterra integral operator integration Lebesgue, 314 linear, 117 see also integral interior point, 18 in topological space, 26 proper vector subspace has no, 150 intersection, 465 finite intersection property, 101 of closed sets is closed, 19 of open sets, 19 invariance of topology, 149, 149 local base, 151 inverse, 471 additive, 188 inverse mapping theorem, 250 invertibility in  $\mathcal{B}(X)$ , **259**, 259–261 conditions for, 259 invertible operator, 259-260 preserves Schauder bases, 259 spectrum of, 282 irrationals, 479 dense in  $\mathbb{R}$ , 74 set of discontinuities, 417 thin in  $\mathbb{R}$ , 112 isometrically isomorphic normed spaces, see linearly isometric normed spaces isometric homeomorphism, 15 isometric inclusion, 14 1-1, but not always onto, 14 and metric space completions, 81 isometric metric spaces, 14 isometry, 14, 236-239 not necessarily linear, 237 of metric spaces (Ex. 1.1.16), 16 other definitions, 15 isomorphic vector spaces, 229 isomorphism, 124, 487 jump discontinuity, 79 ker f (kernel of function), **486**  $\mathcal{K}[t]$  (polynomials with coefficients in  $\mathcal{K}$ ), 392 kernel of Fredholm integral operator like square matrix, 224 of function, 486 of integral operator, 219 of linear transformation, 486 of Volterra integral operator like tri-

angular matrix, 224

Kolmogorov's normability criterion, 161

Korovkin's theorem, 375, 376-377  $\mathcal{L}$  (Laplace transform), **119**  $L^2, 293$  $L^2[a,b]$ Hilbert space completion of  $CL^{2}[a, b]$ , 314 separable, 380 square integrable functions, 314 unitarily isomorphic to  $l^2$ , 380  $l^1$  not hyperplane of  $l^2$ , 192  $l^2$ closed unit ball not compact, 234 Hilbert space, 300 inner product space, 293 unitarily isomorphic to  $L^2[a, b]$ , 380 with usual norm is separable, 78  $l_n^2$  ( $\mathbb{C}^n$  with Euclidean norm), **129**  $l_n^2(\mathbb{R})$  ( $\mathbb{R}^n$  with Euclidean norm), **129**  $l^{p}, 129$ dense in  $l^q, 1 \le p < q < \infty$ , 139 dual space, 286 for  $p \neq 2$ , norm not induced by inner product, 296 metric space, 10, 69 no countable basis, 234 normed space, 128-130 open ball in (Ex. 1.2.9), 23 Schauder basis for, 182 separable, 77, 78 set, 10 subset of  $l^q$  for  $1 \le p < q \le \infty$ , 129 thin in  $l^q$  for  $1 \le p < q < \infty$ , 250 totally bounded subsets of, 141  $l^p$  direct product, **204**  $l^p(\mathbf{X}), 204$  $l^{\infty}$ metric space, 11 no countable basis, 234 no Schauder basis, 181 normed space, 128 not separable, 77, 78 set. 12 Laplace transform, 119, 118-119, 225, 228 Lebesgue covering lemma, 92 Lebesgue integration, 314 length function, 125 length of vector, 126 lift, 44 limit importance in analysis, 67  $\lim_{x \nearrow a} f(x)$  (limit from below), 59  $\lim_{x \searrow a} f(x)$  (limit from above), 59 not unique in topological spaces, 51 unique in Hausdorff spaces, 52 unique in metric spaces, 52 limit point (accumulation point), 24

linear combination, 120, 483 always finite, 483 trivial, 484 linear differential operator, 118, 117-118  $n^{\rm th}$ -order, 118 linear extension, 123 linear function, 486-487 when continuous, 206 see also linear operator, linear transformation linear functional, 186, 186-188 basis for  $X^{\dagger}$ , 187 continuous  $\iff$  ker f closed, 288 if dim  $X < \infty$ , dim  $X = \dim X^{\dagger}$ , 187 matrix multiplication, 187, 287 multiplicative, 413 on  $\mathcal{K}^n$  given by line matrix, 186 related to hyperplanes, 192 X, Y isomorphic  $\implies X^{\dagger}, Y^{\dagger}$  isomorphic, 186linear homeomorphism,  $\mathbf{229},$  229–239, 311 between normed spaces, 229, 229 Tychonov's theorem, 231 linear independence, 116, 120, 484, 484 linear isometry, 237 is linear homeomorphism, 237, 311 preserves norm, 237 linearity and topological vector spaces, 147 conjugate, 292 with respect to first variable, 292 physicists' convention, 292 linearly homeomorphic normed spaces, 311 dimension if finite, 231 linearly isometric normed spaces, 237, 311  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and its dual, 287 linear map, see linear transformation linear operator differentiation, 118 integration, 117 Laplace transform, 119 positive, 375, 375 unbounded example, 211 when range closed, 214 see also bounded linear operators linear transformation, 116, 117, 486, 486-487given by matrix multiplication, 116, 486 properties of, 486 when continuous, 147see also linear operator Lipschitz constant, 443 choice of norm affects, 444 Lipschitz function, 443 for one variable, **443**, *444* local base, 151, 151-154

local base, cont. determines topology, 154 existence of, 153 local convexity,  ${\bf 163}$ Luzin, N. (history, Fourier analysis), 246 M' (set of accumulation points), 24  $\mathbf{M}_{\lambda}$  is a homeomorphism, 149 M (scalar multiplication), 144 map, see function mathematical model, 438 matrix complex conjugate, 337 conjugate transpose, 337 Hermitian. 279 infinite, 355 kernel of integral operator like matrix, 223 linear functional on  $l^p$  like infinite line matrix, 286 linear transformation and, 486of bounded linear operator on separable Hilbert space, 355 matrix multiplication, 116, 117, 219, 223-225, 286, 389, 486, 487 maximal element, 467 guaranteed by Zorn's lemma, 469 maximal ideal, 409, 407-410maximum, 478existence of, 46, 65, 96 see also maximal element max-min theorem, 11, 65, 478 Maxwell's laws, 438 mean value theorem, 489metric, 7, 7, 6-8 canonical (induced), 130 discrete, 8 distance function, 6 equivalent, 32 Euclidean (standard), 8 for  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , 8 induced, 14, 130 infinitely many on nonempty set, 8 product, 23 uniformly continuous, 35 see also metric space metric space, 8 C[a, b], 11 $\mathbb{C}^n$ , 9 *l<sup>p</sup>*. 10  $l^{\infty}$ , 11  $\mathbb{R}^{n}$ . 9 is Hausdorff, 27 can be completed, 82compact, 89, 93, 93, 95 uniform continuity, 97 complete, 68, 69, 109

metric space, cont. completion of, see metric space completion discrete, 19 finite subset is closed, 20 geometric intuition can be misleading, 17 isometric, 14 perfect, 112 product of, 22 separable, 76 subspace of, 14 totally bounded, 89, 90 see also complete metric space, separable metric space metric space completion, 81, 84 all completions isometric, 86 constructing the reals, 86 example, 81 existence of, 82 isometry between, 85 notation for, 86 metric subset bounded. 12 metric subspace, 14 when complete, 71 when subset of is closed, 21when subset of is open, 21 metric topology, 26 minimum, 478 existence of, 46, 65, 96 minimum distance computing  $P_M x$ , 320 minimum distance problem, 317-319, 321 minimum distance property, 319 finite dimensions, 320 implies  $M, M^{\perp}$  complementary subspaces, 324 stronger result, 333 minimum distance theorem, 329 Hilbert spaces, 331 Minkowski functional, 160 when semi-norm, 160 Minkowski, Hermann, 160 Minkowski's inequality, 4 monomial, 403 monotone function, 79 discontinuities, 79 monotone sequence, 63 Dini's theorem, 99 monotone subsequence theorem, 63multiplication, 481, 482 continuity of scalar, 145 in  $\mathcal{B}(X)$  continuous, 258 pointwise, 117 see also matrix multiplication multiplicative identity, 481

multiplicative linear functional, 413 Muntz's theorem, 75, 431, 424-435 approximation in  $CL^{2}[0, 1], 428$  $\mathbb{N}$  (positive integers), **464** neighborhood, 18 of 0, 154, 234 in topological space, 26 nested set characterization of completeness, 71nth Bernstein polynomial, 377 nth-order differential equation, see higherorder differential equation n-tuple, 465 ordered. 465 Neumann's theorem, 260, 262 Newton's laws, 438 nonhomogeneous differential equation, 441 nontrivial vector subspace, see nonzero vector subspace nonzero vector subspace, 482 norm, 126, 126, 125-129 C<sup>1</sup>-norm, **167** convex subset defining, 133 equivalent, 142, 251 induce same topology, 142 Euclidean (standard), 127 existence, 126, 147, 157, 161, 167  $CL^{2}[a, b], 296$ generalizes length function, 125 geometric interpretation, 132–135 induced by inner product, 296, 294-296, *298* on finite-dimensional vector space, all equivalent, 232 operator, 209, 209-213 parallelogram law, 298 product, 201 quotient, 199 sup-norm on C(X), for X compact, 128 triangle inequality, 126 uniformly continuous, 137 unit balls, 133, 132-135 see also semi-norm normability criterion, 161 example of non-normable Hausdorff space, 157-159 normality,  $\mathbf{43}$ normal space, 43 normed algebra, 388 normed ring, see Banach algebra normed space, 127 examples, 127-130 finite-dimensional, 281 closed unit ball compact, 235 equivalent statements about, 235

normed space, cont. finite-dimensional. cont. if and only if  $X^* = X^{\dagger}$ , 286 same dimension if linearly homeomorphic, 231 infinite-dimensional, 277 bounded set is "roomy", 277 isometrically isomorphic, 237 linearly isometric, 237, 236-239 product of, 200 when linear map continuous, 235 see also Banach space, separable normed space, unit ball normed subspace, 130, 130–132 finite-dimensional is Banach, 232 nowhere dense, 108 nowhere differentiable function, 382 continuous, 381–384 *n*-tuple, **465** numerical approximation, 438  $\Omega(f; A)$  (oscillation of f on A), **415**  $\omega_f(x)$  (oscillation of f at x), 415 one to one (injective), 471 onto (surjective), 471 open ball, 16, 21 examples, 17 in  $l^p$  (Ex. 1.2.9), 23 open cover, 92 open map, 38, 154, 250 open mapping theorem, 249, 249–251 conditions necessary, 250 consequences, 251 open set, 18 (0, 2] open in  $(-\infty, 2], 21$  $\emptyset$  open, 19 can be open and closed, 19 continuity, 37 defined by strict inequalities, 37 in normed space, 137 intersection of finitely many is open, 19union of open balls, 20 union open, 19 X open in X, 19open subset of metric subspace, 21 operator compact, 216, 216 differential, 252 finite-rank, 240 invertible, 259 preserves Schauder bases, 259 unbounded, 279 see also positive linear operator, bounded linear operator operator norm, 209, 209-213

operator norm, cont. computing, 212 finite if and only if T bounded, 210formulas for, 209 in terms of sup on unit sphere, 210 may be infinite, 209 of composition, 212 when bounded, 245order, see partial order, total order ordered basis, 355, 487 orthogonal complement, 323 orthogonal decomposition, 322, 321-325 property, 324 orthogonal projection, 319 P<sub>M</sub>x, 319, **319** map, **333** orthogonal sequence,  $\mathbf{342}$ orthogonal set, 304, 305 linearly independent if does not contain 0, 306 orthogonality, 304, 303-306  $x \perp \emptyset$  for every  $x \in X$ , 304 Gram-Schmidt , 308 orthogonal subspaces, 322 orthonormal basis, 306, 306-307 simplifies computations, 306 orthonormality, 304, 304-305 orthonormal sequence, 342 orthonormal set, 304, 304-306 oscillation at a point  $(\omega)$ , **415** continuity and, 416 on a set  $(\Omega)$ , **415** open set and, 416  $P_M$  (orthogonal projection – map), **333**  $P_M x$  (orthogonal projection – point), **319**, 424 computing, 320 computing (orthonormal case), 320  $\mathcal{P}[0,1] \subset C[0,1]$  not complete, 234 pairwise disjoint sets, 465 paradoxe Banach-Tarski, 469 Russell's, 469 parallelogram law, 291, 298 partial derivative, 488 partial order ( $\preccurlyeq$ ), 466

partial order  $(\preccurlyeq)$ , **466** examples, 466 partially ordered set, **466** partial sum of infinite series, **175** perfect metric space, **112**, 419 physicists' convention for inner product, 292 pointwise addition, **117** pointwise bounded collection of functions,

pointwise bounded collection of functions, cont. when uniformly bounded, 113, 243, 245, 369, 374 pointwise convergence, 58, 57-59 weaker than uniform, 58 pointwise multiplication, 117 polynomial, 403, 480 Bernstein,  $\mathbf{377}$ complex ( $\mathbb{C}[t]$ ), 480 continuous, 480 from  $\mathbb{C}^m$  to  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , 403  $\mathcal{P}[0,1]$  not complete, 234 real ( $\mathbb{R}[t]$ ), 480 can have nonreal values, 480 on [a, b] dense in  $C([a, b], \mathbb{R})$ , 379 restriction of, 480 Weierstrass approximation theorem, 379Zariski topology, 38 polynomial approximation theorem, 404positive linear operator, 375 properties, 375 positive map, 386 positivity, 292 power series, uniform convergence of, 177 power set, 25 product Cartesian, 465 of metric spaces, 22 generalized, 22  $\mathbb{R}^2$  as product, 22 of normed spaces, 200, 201when Banach, 202 of vector spaces, 483 product norm, 201, 315 product topology, 30projection, 269 continuous, 270-272, 334 and closed complementary subspaces, 271 Hilbert space, 334 if P is, so is I - P, 269 must be linear, 269 range and kernel are complementary subspaces, 270 range of, 269 when continuous, 271 projection theorem, 329 proper ideal (of algebra), 408 proper vector subspace, 139, 482 has no interior, 150 pullback, 213 linear, 213when bounded, 213 Pythagorean theorem, 305

 $\mathcal{A}$  (irrationals) dense in  $\mathbb{R}$ , 74

 $\mathbb{Q}$  (rationals) dense in  $\mathbb{R}$ , 74 not complete, 71  $\mathbb{Q}[t]$  (polynomials with rational coefficients) not algebra over  $\mathbb{R}$ , 389  $\mathbb{Q}^n$  dense in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , 76 quotient by equivalence class, 468 quotient map, 190 factoring with, 190 has norm 1, 276 quotient norm, 199 quotient space, 189, 188–191 and equivalence class, 189 basis for  $(X/M)^{\dagger}$ , 194 dimension, 190 when Banach space, 199 when normed space, 199 quotient topology,  $\mathbf{205}$  $\mathbb{R}$ , see real numbers  $\mathbb{R}[t]$  (polynomials with real coefficients), 480algebra over  $\mathbb{R}$ , 389  $\mathbb{R}^{n}$ Hilbert space, 300 inner product space, 292 linearly isometric to dual space, 287 metric space, 8 normed space, 127 normed space  $l_n^2(\mathbb{R})$ , 127 notation (column vectors), 482 separable, 76  $\mathbb{R}$ -linear, 120 range, 470 rationals, 479 completing to construct reals, 86-87 dense in  $\mathbb{R}$ , 74 not complete, 71 real numbers bounded monotone sequence converges, 63closed bounded set has max and min, 46 constructing reals as completion of rationals, 86-87 sequence has monotone subsequence, 63uncountable, 78 real polynomial, 480 rectangle, closed, 444 reflexivity (of equivalence relation), 467 representation problem, 325-326 restriction inclusion, 471 of function to subset, 41, 471 of metric to subspace, 14 of polynomial, 480

Riemann, Bernhard, 246 Riemann sum, 167–169 Riesz-Fischer theorem, 353 Riesz representation property,  ${\bf 326}$ orthogonal decomposition, 325 Riesz representation theorem, 329 consequences, 335–336 different versions, 335 Riesz's lemma, 274, 274–276, 278 applications, 277 finite-dimensional case, 276 in Hilbert spaces, 335 when  $\delta = 1, 276-277, 335$ ring commutative, 407 normed (Banach algebras), 407 Runga-Kutta algorithms, 438 Russell's paradox, 469 (Sf)(t) (Fourier series), 246, **246**  $(S_n f)(t), 246$  $S(x_0, r)$  (sphere), **16**  $S^1$  (unit circle), 22  $\sigma(T)$  (spectrum), **280** when equals E(T), 281 scalar, 481 scalar field, 481 scalar multiplication continuous, 145 Schauder basis, 179, 179-184 approximation, 179 for c, 182 for  $l^p$ , 182 nonseparable Banach space has none, 180 normed space with is separable, 180  $(p_n)$  not Schauder basis for C[0,1], 182preserved by invertible operators, 259 separable Banach space with no, 182 Schroder-Bernstein theorem, 473 Schrödinger's equation, 438 second category, see fat subset self-adjoint operator, 338, 338, 341, 396 semi-norm, 160, 160, 160 separability, see separable metric space separable Hilbert space, see separable inner product space separable inner product space  $CL^{2}[a, b], 380$  $L^{2}[a,b], 380$ separable metric space, 76, 77, 73-80, 417, 419 approximation works, 76 bad terminology, 76  $\mathbb{C}^n$  separable, 76  $l^p$  separable, 77, 78  $l^{\infty}$  not separable, 77, 78

separable metric space, cont.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  separable, 76 subspace is separable, 79 separable normed space, 137  $C(X, \mathcal{K})$  separable if X compact, 405 C[a, b], 379need not have Schauder basis, 182 normed space with Schauder basis is, 180 separating points,  $\mathbf{390}$ examples, 390-392 normality, 43 sequence, 481 bounded, 55 Cauchy, 55, 56 convergent,  $see\ {\rm convergent}\ {\rm sequence}$ decreasing, 63 in normed space, 137-140 increasing, 63, 99 monotone,  $\mathbf{63}$ notation for, 481 of partial sums, 175 orthogonal, 342 orthonormal, 342 when terms different, 481 see also subsequence series convergent infinite, 175 power, uniform convergence of, 177 Serre, Jean-Pierre, 38 set, 464countably infinite, 472 disjoint, 465 finite, 472 pairwise disjoint, 465 partially ordered, 466 totally ordered, 466  $X^2 := X \times X, \mathbf{7}$ set inclusion, 466 set theory, 464-465 sheaf theory, 38 smoothnessfirst Sobolev inequality, 303 Hölder continuity, 303 Sobolev inequality, first, 303 Sobolev, Sergei, 303 solutions approximating, 264 integral equations, 447to first-order differential equations, **439**, 449–456 to Fredholm integral equation, 262to integral equations, 445to Volterra integral equation, 262span, 120, 484  $M^{\perp} = (\operatorname{span} M)^{\perp} = (\overline{\operatorname{span} M})^{\perp}, 322$ of empty set is  $\{0\}$ , 484

spectral theorem of linear algebra, 279 spectral values, 280 spectrum, 280 in finite dimensions, 281in infinite dimensions, 281, 282 of bounded linear operator, 279-283 spectral theory of operators, 281 when equals set of eigenvalues, 281 sphere  $S(x_0, r), 16$ operator norm, 210 unit. 277 Riesz's lemma, 274 when compact, 235 square integrable function, 293, 314 standard basis vectors in  $l^p$  and  $l^\infty$ , 130 in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , 486 standard metric, see Euclidean metric standard norm, see Euclidean norm Stone-Weierstrass theorem, 398, 397-407 assumptions necessary, 400 consequences, 403-406version with stronger condition, 399 sub-algebra, 389, 394, 389-394 closure of, 393, 406 closure under complex conjugation, 395 of  $C(X, \mathcal{K})$ , 398 sub-basis, topological, 30 subcover, finite, 92 condition for compactness, 93 subsequence, 62 condition for compactness, 93in  $\mathbb{C}^n$  converges, 64 monotone, of sequence in  $\mathbb R,\ 63$ notation for, 64 of Cauchy sequence, 62, 62-63 subset, 465 fat, 108, 108 nowhere dense, 108 of metric space, closed if finite,  $20\,$ thin, 108, 108 subspace, see metric subspace, normed subspace, topological subspace, vector subspace subspace topology,  ${\bf 27}$ sup-norm, 128 on C(X), for X compact, **128** on  $\mathbb{R}^{n}$  and  $\mathbb{C}^{n}$ , **127** supremum, 477 surjective (onto), 471 symmetric subset, 151, 151, 151 symmetry of equivalence relation, 467 terminology

axiom of completeness not axiom, 478

terminology, cont. conflicting definitions closed map, 252-253 kernel, 220 range, 470 different from English inclusive "or", 465 open, closed, 19 separable, 76 "orthogonal complement" poor choice, 323 thin subset (of first category), 108, 108, 108–109. 111 in complete metric space, 111 topological basis, 28, 29, 28-30 topological space, 25, 25 compact, 95, 166 convergent sequence need not have unique limit, 51 Hausdorff, 26 see also Hausdorff space interior point in, 26 little structure, 26 neighborhood in, 26 when not metrizable, 61 when subset of is closed, 26 see also Hausdorff space topological sub-basis, 30topological subspace, 27, 27, 27-28 topological vector space, **146**, 144-147, 149 bounded subset, 152convex subset, 151every compact set bounded, 153 local base, 153 properties, 148 topology invariant, 149 when locally convex, 163 when normable, 161, 157–162 when not normable examples, 147, 157 weak topology, 167 topological vector subspace closure also vector subspace, 151 topology,  $\mathbf{25}$ basis for, 28 co-finite, see finite complement topology determined by local base, 154discrete, 25, 26, 31  $\mathcal{F}$  (Exercise 1.5.14), **44** finite complement, 26, 27, 38, 149 generated by basis, 29, 29 generating set for, 29–30 indiscrete, 25 induced (metric, subspace), 26, 27 invariant, 149 local base, 151, 154

topology, cont. metric (induced), 26 of pointwise convergence, see Tychonov's topology of uniform convergence on complex subsets, 160 product, **30**, 32 quotient, 205 sub-basis for, 30 subspace. 27 trivial, 25, 147 Tychonov's, 60, 60-62 weak, 167 Zariski, 38 totally bounded metric space, 89, 90, 89-92, 370 Cauchy subsequence, 91 closure totally bounded, 90 separable, 91 stronger than bounded, 90totally bounded set in  $l^p$ , 141, 140–141 totally bounded subset of  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , 94 totally ordered set, 466 total order, 466examples, 466 trace of matrix, 293 transform Fourier, 224, 225 Laplace, 119, 118-119, 225, 228 transitivity (of equivalence relation), 467 translate, 238 triangle inequality, 7 for norm, 126 trivial (indiscrete) topology, 25 not normable, 147 trivial vector space  $(\{0\})$ only basis is  $\emptyset$ , 121 trivial vector subspace, 482 Tychonov, Andrei Nikolaevich, 231 Tychonov's theorem, 230, 230 consequences, 231-233 different theorem, 231 Hausdorff necessary, 231 Tychonov's topology, 60, 60-62 uncountable set, 472fat set in  $\mathbb R$  is uncountable, 112 open ball in  $l^p$  (Ex. 1.2.9), 23 proof that reals uncountable, 78 when basis is uncountable, 121, 234 uniform boundedness principles, 113, 245, 369 Banach-Steinhaus theorem, 243 uniform continuity, 34, 35, 34-35 continuous function on compact met-

ric space, 97

uniform continuity, cont. equicontinuous sequence, 369 of norm, 137 uniform convergence, 57, 57-59, 99 Dini's theorem, 99 equals convergence in C[a, b], 57 of power series, 177 stronger than pointwise, 58 uniformly bounded collection of functions, 113, 113, 243, 245 uniformly continuous, see uniform continuity union, 465 of closed set, 19 of countable sets countable, 476of open sets, 19 uniqueness of solutions to differential equations, 438 to initial value problems, 443 to integral equation, 445-449 unital algebra, 388 unitarily isomorphic inner product spaces, 311, **311** dimension, 312 linearly isometric, 311 unitary isomorphism, 311, 311-314 unit ball and quotient map, 276for norm, 133, 132–135 in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , 132 when closed unit ball is compact, 234 upper bound, 466 Urysohn's lemma, 43  $V_K$ , see Volterra integral operator vanish at no points, 390 examples, 390-392

vector space, 481, 481-483 absolutely absorbing subset, 119 absorbing subset, 119, 149balanced subset, 150-151, 483 complex, **482** convex subset, 150-151, 483 dimension, 124 finite-dimensional, 116–117 dimension, 122 norms equivalent, 232 infinite-dimensional, 117, 123 dimension, 123 when basis uncountable, 234isomorphic, 124, 229 product of vector space, 483 real, 482 rules for addition and scalar multiplication, 481 symmetric subset, 151, 151 topological, 146

vector space, topological, cont. see also topological vector space, vector space isomorphism, 229 vector subspace, 482 convex and balanced, 483 finite-dimensional and Riesz's lemma, 276 has complementary subspace, 269 nonzero (nontrival), 482 proper, 139, 482 when closed, 232, 233 vector-valued function, 438 derivative of, 438 integral of, 167 partial derivative of, 488 when differentiable, 488 Volterra integral equation, 261, 261–264 Volterra integral operator  $V_K$ , **219** bounded, 220 kernel like triangular matrix, 224 volume of parallelogram, 427 weak topology, 167 Weierstrass approximation theorem, 374, 379, 379 generalization, 387-388, 404 history, 377 Weierstrass, Karl (history of Fourier analysis), 246 Weierstrass M-test, 177 Weyl's theorem, 410 X/M, see quotient space  $X^*$  (dual space), **285**  $X^* = X^{\dagger}$  when dim  $X < \infty$ , 286  $X^* \subset X^{\dagger}, 285$  $X^{\dagger}$  (linear functionals), **186**  $[(x_n)]$  (equivalence class), 82 **X**, see product of normed spaces  $\mathbb{Z}$  (integers), 464 Zariski topology, 38 zero of function, 38 zero vector (0), 482

Zero vector (6), 482 Zorn's lemma, 122, **469**, 469–479 equivalent to axiom of choice, 469 proving existence of Hilbert bases, 351 strategy in applying, 475